

GAR

stalk, rises from the centre of the empalement, and afterward becomes a globular fleshy fruit; in the centre of which are included many seeds, which are shaped almost like kidneys. This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and several other places in the warmer parts of America, where it usually rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit about the size of a tennis-ball, which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, somewhat like some of the European pears; but has a strong scent of garlick.

Garlick Wild. n. f.

The characters are: it agrees in every respect with the garlick; but hath, for the most part, a sweet scent; and the flowers are produced in an umbel.

Garlick-eater. n. f. [garlick and eat.] A mean fellow.

You've made good work,

You and your apron men, that stood so much

Upon the voice of occupation, and

The breath of *garlick-eaters*.

Garment. n. f. [guariment, old French.] Any thing by

which the body is covered; cloaths; drefs.

Hence, rotten things, or I shall shake thy bones

Out of thy garments.

Half any of thy late master's garments in thy possession?

Our leaf, once fallen, springeth no more; neither doth the

fun or summer adorn us again with the garments of new leaves

and flowers.

Three worthy persons from his side it tore,

And dy'd his garment with their scatter'd gore.

The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the

colours that appear in the garments of a British lady, when

he is drest.

Garner. n. f. [grenier, French.] A place in which threshed

grain is stored up.

Earth's increase, and soylon plenty,

Barns and garners never empty.

For sundry foci the rural realm surround;

The fieldmouse builds her garner under ground:

For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,

In winding mazes, works her hidden hole.

To *garner. v. a. [from the noun.]* To store as in garners.

There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,

Where either I must live, or bear no life.

Garret. n. f. [garnato, Italian; granatus, low Latin, from its

resemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]

The *garret* is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, be-

tween the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of

various sizes. Its surfaces are not so smooth or polite as those

of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain

admixture of blueish: its degree of colour is very different,

and it always wants much of the brightness of the ruby. *Hill.*

The *garret* seems to be a species of the carbuncle of the

ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of a flame-

colour; and the Syrian is red, with a slight cast of purple.

To *garinish. v. a. [garnir, French.]*

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.

There were hills which *garished* their proud heights with

stately trees.

All within with flowers was *garished*,

That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew,

Did breathe out bounteous smells, and painted colours shew.

With taper light

To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to *garish*,

Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

Paradise was a terrestrial garden, *garished* with fruits, de-

lighting both the eye and taste.

All the streets between the Bridge-foot and palace of Paul's,

where the king then lay, were *garished* with the citizens,

standing in their liveries.

2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it.

With what expence and art, how richly drest!

Garish'd with 'sparagus, himself a feast!

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel.

Or *garishes* his lamb with spitchook'd eel.

3. To fit with fetters.

Garish. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

So are you, sweet,

Ev'n in the lovely *garish* of a boy.

Matter and figure they produce;

For *garish* this, and that for use;

They seek to feed and please their guests.

2. Things strewed round a dish.

[In gaols.] Fetters.

3. *Penfucula carceraria*; an acknowledgment in money when

first a prisoner goes into a gaol.

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Garishment. n. f. [from garnish.] Ornament; embellish-

ment.

The church of Sancta Guistiniana in Padoua is a found piece

of good art, where the materials being but ordinary stones,

without any *garishment* of sculpture, do ravish the beholders.

Gariture. n. f. [from garnish.] Furniture; ornament.

They conclude, if they fall short in the *gariture* of their

knees, that they are inferior in the furniture of their heads.

Plain sense, which pleas'd your fires an age ago,

Is lost, without the *gariture* of show.

As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part

of our species, so they are very audacious in bestowing upon

themselves the finest *garitures* of art.

Garous. adj. [from garum.] Resembling pickle made of

fish.

In a civet-cat a different and offensive odour proceeds, part-

ly from its food, that being especially fish; whereof this

humour may be a *garous* excretion, and odious separation.

Garra. n. f. [Erfle.] It imports the same as gelding. The

word is still retained in Scotland.] A small horse; a hobby.

A Highland horse which when brought into the North of Eng-

land takes the name of *garra*.

When he comes forth he will make their cows and *garra*

to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons.

Every man would be forced to provide Winter-fodder for

his team, whereas common *garra*s shift upon grass the year

round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds,

so that the race of *garra*s would decrease.

Garret. n. f. [garite, the tower of a citadel, French.]

1. A room on the highest floor of the house.

The mob, commissi'd by the government,

Are seldom to an empty *garret* sent.

John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and

down stairs, from the kitchen to the *garret*.

On earth the god of wealth was made

Sole patron of the building trade;

Leaving the arts the spacious air,

With licence to build castles there:

And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,

To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence.

2. Rotten wood.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by day-

light, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining

to red, which they call the white and red *garret*.

Garreteer. n. f. [from garret.] An inhabitant of a

garret.

Garrrison. n. f. [garrison, French.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.

How oft he said to me,

Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's *garrrison*.

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,

With a new chain of *garrrisons* you bind.

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in *garrrison* will do no great hurt

to the enemies.

To *garrrison. v. a. [from the verb.]* To secure by for-

treffes.

Others those forces join,

Which *garrrison* the conquests near the Rhine.

Garrrulity. n. f. [garrrulitas, Latin.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a

secret.

Let me here

Expiate, if possible, my crime,

Shameful *garrrulity*.

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.

Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided: first of all,

loquacity or *garrrulity*.

Garrrulous. adj. [garrrulus, Latin.] Prattling; talkative.

Old age looks out,

And *garrrulous* recounts the feats of youth.

Garter. n. f. [cardus, Welsh; jartier, French, from gar,

Welsh, the binding of the knee.]

1. A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the

leg.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd,

and their *garters* of an indifferent knit.

When we rest in our cloaths we loosen our *garters*, and

other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage.

Handsome *garters* at your knees.

There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,

And all the trophies of his former loves.

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of

English knighthood.

Now by my george, my *garter*.

Life's business at one *gasp* he cr.

The *garter*, blemish'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue.

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You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,

To fill in future times his father's place,

And wear the *garter* of his mother's race.

3. The principal king at arms.

To *garter. v. a. [from the noun.]* To bind with a garter.

He, being in love, could not see to *garter* his hose.

A person was wounded in the leg, below the *gartering*

place.

Garth. n. f. [as if girth, from gird.] The bulk of the body

measured by the girdle.

Gas. n. f. [A word invented by the chymists.] It is used

by Van Helmont, and seems designed to signify, in general, a

spirit not capable of being coagulated: but he uses it loosely

in many senses, and very unintelligibly and inconsistently.

Gasconade. n. f. [from Gascon, a nation eminent

for boasting.] A boast; a bravado.

Was it a *gasconade* to please me, that you said your fortune

was increased to one hundred a year since I left you?

To *gasconade. v. n. [from the noun.]* To boast; to brag;

to bluster.

To *gash. v. a. [from bacher, to cut, French. Skinner.]* To

cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt

instrument so as to make the wound wide.

Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many

of their horses were found grievously *gashed* or gored to

death.

Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and *gash*

with it; but to carve a beautiful image requires great art.

See me *gash'd* with knives,

Or fear'd with burning steel.

Streaming with blood, all over *gash'd* with wounds,

He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell.

Gash. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

He glancing on his helmet, made a large

And open *gash* therein; were not his target,

That broke the violence of his intent.

The weary soul from thence it would discharge.

A perilous *gash*, a very limb lapt off.

Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the lists; but

Newton on a sudden gave him such a *gash* on the leg, that

therewith he fell to the ground.

But th' ethereal substance clos'd,

Not long divisible; and from the *gash*

A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd.

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was fond of back-sword and cudgel play, and I now bear

in my body many a black and blue *gash* and scar.

Gaskins. n. f. [from Gascoigne. See GALLIGASKINS.]

Wide hose; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold;

Or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall.

To *gasp. v. n. [from gape, Skinner; from gispe, Danish, to*

sob, Junius.]

1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.

The sick for air before the portal *gasp*.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;

But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gasp*ing throats.

The *gasp*ing head flies off; a purple flood

Flows from the trunk.

The ladies *gasp'd*, and scarcely could respire;

The breath they drew no longer air, but fire.

A scantling of wit lay *gasp*ing for life, and groaning be-

neath a heap of rubbish.

Pale and faint,

He *gasp*s for breath; and, as his life flows from him,

Demands to see his friends.

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.

Ulay me down to *gasp* my latest breath;

The wolves will get a breakfast by his death.

He flatters round, his eyeballs roll in death,

And with short sobs he *gasp*s away his breath.

3. To long for. This sense is, I think, not proper, as nature

never expresses desire by *gasp*ing.

The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the

same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another,

and *gasp*ed after their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant

price for their ransom.

Gasp. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.